VII. Best Practices/ Success stories

Success stories and best practices have been visible across all outputs and outcome levels, although they have been more visible at the national than the local level, despite the fact that the needs to address GBV, VAW, increase of women representation and equal access to women to the labor market were more important at the local level.

Based on the findings, the JP initiated a change on GEWE issues through the following best practices/ success stories:

* Through the development and endorsement of the *Violence Against Women (VAW) Strategy*, which was enacted in January 2011 by the Ministers Cabinet,
* The *implementation of the VAW Strategy through the line ministries* by developing action plans,
* In support of the above, the *draft of the Cross- Sectoral National Strategy on Gender (CSNSG) 2011-2013*, the very first in its kind advocating to mainstream gender across all sectors in oPt,
* The development of the *Media and Advocacy Strategy* on GEWE issues for the very first time in oPt,
* The *institutionalization of the national Gender Machinery towards the end of the JP by means of establishing a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Unit within the Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA)*, being in charge of developing and monitoring national gender indicators in close cooperation with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and the Development Assistance and Reform Platform (DARP) of the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development (MoPAD), whereby gender mainstreaming can be initiated through a three tier process: by linking the national level with that of the sub-national and local (tawassol) and vice versa,
* The *publication of the most gender sensitive “violence survey*”, the PCBS has ever published through capacity development interventions by the JP, hence enabling policy-makers to address violence cases in a much more targeted and comprehensive way,
* The *development of guidelines for Family Protection Units of the Police*, the curricula to eliminate VAW in schools and the one for lawyers, judges and prosecutors on how to deal with cases of VAW, which were institutionalized within the relevant departments.
* The establishment of the *National Committee on Women´s Employment* (NCWE) as an advisory body to the Minister of Labor. The NCWE was endorses by the Cabinet of Ministers and is comprising of the Ministry of Labor (MoL), Ministry of Women´s Affairs (MoWA), Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions (PGFTU), Development Center of Birzeit University and the Center for Democracy and Women´s Rights. It´s mandate is to advocate for gender sensitive policies, legislations, capacity building interventions, social safety net for women workers and a healthy work environment.
* *The JP allowed UN agencies to develop more holistic interventions in the field of GBV, VAW and GEWE. It also increased the organizations’ technical expertise to mainstream gender within their programmatic areas.* UNRWA, for instance, adopted GEWE, GBV and VAW within its programmatic areas for the very first time in oPt, rightly so, as violence cases are more prevalent in the refugee camps, one finding the latest violence survey came up with.
* *The outreach of the JP went beyond the contribution to MDG 1 and MDG 3*; in fact it contributed to 6 out of 8 MDGs at the micro, meso and macro level, thus making the JP a success story.
* *The contribution of the JP via MoPAD to support the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness is rated as medium*, although oPt has been involved in the Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey for the very first time only two years ago. This is an average result.